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THE STANDARD.

LITERARY NOTICE.

One of the most interesting and useful publications which comes to our sanctum is THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, a weekly publication, devoted to popular science, new inventions, and the whole range of mechanical and manufacturing arts. The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN has been published for fifteen years, by the well-known Patent Solicitors, Messrs. MUNN & Co. 57 Park Row, New York; and has yearly increased in interest and circulation, until it has attained, we understand, nearly 80,000 subscribers, which is the best of evidence that the publication is appreciated by the reading public. To those of our readers who may not be familiar with the character of the paper, we will state some of the subjects of which it treats. Its illustrated descriptions of all the most important improvements in steam and agricultural machinery, will comment to the Engineer and Farmer, while the new household inventions and shop tools which are illustrated by engravings and described in its columns, with the practical receipts contained in each number, renders the work desirable to every mechanic, and almost indispensable to every keeper of a smith who has a shop for manufacturing iron work, or repairing machinery.

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A New Volume commences on the 1st of July, and we hope a large number of our townsfolk will avail themselves of the present opportunity to subscribe. By remitting \$2 by mail to the publishers, MUNN & Co. 57 Park Row, New York, they will send you their paper one year, at the end of which time you will have a volume which you would not part with for treble its cost. The publishers express willingness to mail a single copy of the paper, such as may wish to see it without charge.

European Intelligence.

FURTHER NEWS BY THE BOHEMIAN AT QUEBEC.

Unfavorable weather having retarded work on the Great Eastern, the Directors have decided on her departure for a short time, but confidently expect that she will sail within a fortnight. The day of her departure will not be announced until there is no possibility of a further postponement.

THE WAR IN SICILY.

A terrible and desperate fight, in which many women participated, had occurred previously at the Strada Toledo, between Garibaldi and the Neapolitans, which resulted in the capture of the latter and the immediate commencement of the bombardment of the Neapolitan squadron.

The above news reached Paris June 2, and

was fully confirmed by other despatches received next day.

The London Times says that Garibaldi is now master of the island.

It is asserted that Signor Carafa had demanded a guaranty for the territory of two Sicilies, and also the intervention of the maritime power.

Piedmont, it is also asserted, protests against intervention.

Letters from Naples of the 28th state that a grand manifestation had taken place there with shouts of Garibaldi, Emmanuel, Sicily.

The town of Agrigento had risen.

Reliable intelligence from Constantinople asserts that the French and Russian Ambassadors had officially informed the Porte that their governments approve of resolution to institute inquiries into the situation of the Christians in Turkey.

The Emperor and Empress of France had an interview at Lyons with the Dowager Empress of Russia.

A letter to the London Times says by the treaty of capitulation at Palermo, the troops were to land at Messina or Naples without molestation.

The cessation of the carriage at Palermo is due to the intervention of the English and French Admirals.

Palermo suffered severely from the bombardment, and the loss of life was very great on both sides.

Admiral von Naples of 3d inst., received via Genoa, state the King had refused the conditions of the capitulations and that hostilities would recommence at noon.

A despatch from Turin announces the removal of the bombardment, and that Palermo was surrounded by insurgents.

A Neapolitan general is said to have gone over to the insurgents.

A later despatch, dated Palermo, evening of the 21, announces that the bombardment had not been renewed, and the armistice continued. Garibaldi was still master of the town, but the forts were occupied by the Neapolitan troops. The terms of capitulation had not been carried out.

Negotiations continued. Letters from the French squadron say that the armistice was to last to Tuesday, 5th.

Garibaldi was forced to grant the armistice for want of ammunition.

Messina is quite deserted.

The enthusiasm in favor of Garibaldi was spreading, and the Neapolitan troops were becoming more and more affected by it.

The clergy in Sicily are publicly preaching a crusade against the Neapolitans.

The demand of Signor Carafa for the intervention of the maritime powers in Sicily, it is said, met with an immediate refusal from the Emperor of the French.

Many officers in the Sardinian army had obtained discharges for the purpose of joining Garibaldi.

A despatch, dated Naples 3d, says that four thousand insurgents, having several pieces of cannon, had attacked Catania on the 1st. They were bravely repulsed by Gen. Clay, with the 5th Chasseurs, one regiment of engineers and some artillery. After a combat of eight hours the insurgents were dispersed, losing three guns and two flags. The city has since been declared in a state of siege.

The Neapolitan Minister at Rome has been summoned to Naples, and it is reported that he would be intrusted with the formation of a new ministry.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on the 4th, Mr. Gladstone stated that another vote of £500,000 would be needed on account of the Chinese war.

This is an addition to the £85,000 already granted. The Secretary of War would shortly give full details of his requirements. After some obstructive proceeding on the part of the opposition, the Reform bill was debated in Committee.

Lord John Russell, in the course of his remarks, said there was no truth in the rumor that government intended to postpone the measure until the next session. He thought it of great importance that the reform bill for England should be at once proceeded with, but said it would be impossible to proceed with the Irish and Scotch measures this session.

Mr. Disraeli defended the course of the Conservatives. He thought if government proceeded with the bill now it would be without the slightest necessity, and in opposition to its own convictions.

After some debate the matter was postponed to the 7th inst.

On the 6th Lord Palmerston said in reply to Mr. W. that Admiralty intended to furnish ships for surveying the northern seas in connection with the project for laying down a telegraph cable between England and America by way of Iceland.

A company is said to be forming to run a line of steamers between England and India via the Cape. The vessels are to be of 6000 tons register, and of power enough to perform the service within 45 days.

The Earl of Strathfield is dead.

Recruiting for the Pope's army is in active progress in Ireland and is assisted by the publication of accounts of the gracious reception which had been accorded to previous recruits at Rome.

FRANCE.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte is almost hopelessly ill.

Trade was dull in France. Breadstuffs firmer in Paris. Flour advanced 1 a 1-2 per sack. Wheat 250f. per sack.

The Provincial markets were dearer. The Bourse was animated, and rents half per cent. higher; but on the 5th very flat, and rents fell to 69f. 85c.

SPAIN.

A manifesto, signed Juan of Bourbon, addressed to the Spanish Cortez, had been published, laying claim to the throne of Spain in consequence of the abdication of his brother Charles on the 24th of April last. He disclaims any idea of gaining the crown by force. The Moorish treaty was published, and the first payment on account of the indemnity to be made by Morocco was to be paid July 1.

RUSSIA.

The Gazette du Nord states that the principal measures proposed for the emancipation of the serfs of Russia had been adopted by a majority of the deputies, and a general enfranchisement would be realized next autumn.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Dates from Bombay of May 4. Calcutta 8, and Hong Kong April 26, have been received. The season throughout India was very fine. The cholera was raging in India.

It was reported in Shanghai that the ultimatum had again been sent to the Chinese Emperor unaccompanied by any demand for indemnity. It was anticipated that this would simply embolden the Chinese. It was understood in an event that no blockade would be enforced south of the Gulf of Pecheli.

The rebels near Canton were causing great injury to trade.

Tea markets generally unchanged, and the season expected to be good, both in quantity and quality.

JAPAN.

Serious conflicts had taken place between the followers of the insurgent Chief and those of the Regent. The foreigners were much alarmed, as the insurgent leader was bitterly opposed to concessions under the treaty.

POETRY.

From the Guardian Magazine.

THE CLOUD.

A FANTASY.

No larger than the hand,
A little wrinkle on the smooth-drawn sky,
A footprint of the breeze that passeth by,
Ruffling the sea;
No larger than the hand;
Far in the quick world's distant track,
A little cloud runs up to meet the sun,
Borne on the wind, it dies, nor loots it back,
Until its course be done;
Like marmoset on the sea—
Its hair-like streamers floating smooth behind,
It makes an ocean of the rippling wind,
And swims in glee.
No larger now. Behold that flush—
It hath seen the sun in his pride—
And thrills with the warmth of a rosy blush,
As it speeds on its joyous ride.
Slow sailing in the calm untroubled sky,
Basking in all Hyperion's majesty;
See its fair bosom to his kisses spread,
See its soft arms embrace his weary head;
And as he sinks to rest with ling'ring pace,
Mark the proud glory mirrored in its face—
And floating thus adown thy life's bright stream,
Say! fear'st thou not some woe to break thy dream,
Bright cloud!—thy dream of love, thy life of bliss;
Alas! the leaves that with that burning kiss,
Alone! alone! How dark the sky! Alone!
Thy silver thread is broken; he is gone,
And yet the heart will break, and brokenly lie on.
How dark, how sad thou liest where he passed,
Thy beauty fled, thy golden hopes o'ercast,
On earth thy dewy tears all fragrance fall,
While sadly night bestows thy funeral ball.
Ah! thus, the earth is purely, brightly gay,
To hearts still radiant in life's dawn of day;
Ah! thus, the present only lives for youth,
And fancy gilds the darker side of truth.

TRUTH.—Ah! if we would but pledge ourselves to truth as we do to some imaginary mistress, and think life too short because it abridges our time of service, what a

new world we should have! Most men pay their vows to her in youth, and go up into the bustle of life with her blessing lying upon their hearts like dew; but the world has lips less chary and cheaper benedictions, and if the broken truth-plight, with their humble village mistress, comes over them sometime with a pang, she knows how to blanch away remorse, and persuades them ere old age, that their young enthusiasm was folly and an indiscretion.

ANECDOTE OF TELEGRAPHING.—The following is told in a recent London letter:

"I think the most curious fact that I ever heard of the electric telegraph, was told me by the Cashier of the Bank of England.—'Once upon a time, then on a certain Saturday night, the folks at the Bank could not make the balance come out correct by just £100. This is a very serious matter in that little establishment. I do not mean the cash, but the mistake in arithmetic, for it requires a world of scrutiny. An error in balancing has been known, I am told, to keep a delegation of clerks from each office at work sometimes the whole night. A hue and cry was of course made after this £100, as if the old lady in Treadneedle Street would be in the Gazette for want of it.—'Luckily, on Sunday morning, a clerk (in the middle of the sermon, I dare say, if the truth were known) felt a suspicion of the truth flash through his mind, quicker than any flash of the telegraph itself. He told the chief cashier that perhaps the mistake might have occurred in packing some specie for the West India, which had been sent to Southampton for shipment. The suggestion was immediately acted upon. Hero was a race—lightning against steam! Steam with eight and forty hours the start. Instantly the wire asked, 'whether such a vessel had left the harbor?'—'Just weighed anchor,' was the reply.

Stop her! frantically shouted the telegraph.—'It was done. 'Heave up on deck certain boxes marked so and so; weigh them carefully.—'They were weighed; and one—then the delinquent—was found heavier by just one packet of a hundred sovereigns than it ought to be. 'Let her go,' said the mysterious telegraph.

'The West India folks were debted with just £100 more, and the error was corrected without ever looking into the boxes, or delaying the voyage an hour. Now that is what we call doing business.'

A TERRIBLE MONSTER.—Is there any man living on this side of the Atlantic with soul so dead as to read of the cruelties of the monster that rules Sicily with a rod of iron, (as depicted below) and not wish God-speed to Garibaldi in his noble efforts to free a people so cruelly treated? The Liverpool Courier has the following remarks upon Sicilian affairs:—

'A remarkable feature in the revolt of Sicily, is the conduct of the Romish priesthood. To a man they have sided with the people, even more zealously than their brethren at Turin joined with the Sardinians. Until a very recent period the Sicilian branch of the Roman Church, was to a great degree independent of the Papacy. No bull had force in Sicily until counter-signed by a Minister of the King appointed to examine and report upon all decrees coming from Rome. The late King placed himself entirely in the hands of the Jesuits; to them he committed the instruction of his son, the present King. These, with the aid of the Austrian Queen Dowager, succeeded in breaking down the defences of the Sicilian Church, and the clergy of Syracuse have consequently been plundered by Rome to as great an extent as the lower orders of the clergy are plundered elsewhere.

Palermo, having swept out her tyrants, will become again what Galanti describes her, 'Palermo the Happy, for her charming situation, her skies without a cloud, her soil exuberant, her picturesque environs, her splendid buildings, her flourishing commerce, and her liberty.'

It is worth noting that the 15th of May, the date of the battle of Alcamo, was the anniversary of the fullest wrong ever committed by a despot against his own subjects.—The King had appointed that day for the ceremony of swearing to observe the constitution he had been compelled to grant.—Over night, however, he had stationed troops with cannon, loaded with grape, in all the avenues leading to the Council-hall. The people, sensible that treachery was intended, threw up barricades. When all were waiting for the coming of the King, three shots were fired by police agents, as a signal. Suddenly the troops emerged from their concealment, and fired volley after volley upon the people.

The historian of the 'Vicissitudes of Italy' relates, that the lazzaroni, like obscene

birds of prey, gathered round to the scene of devastation, and glutted their brutal instincts to the full. Shops were burst open, houses ransacked, the sick murdered in their beds, the wounded hurled from the windows, babes torn from their mother's breasts and thrown into wells. The shrieks of outraged women, the wails of dying children, the hoarse shouts of the Swiss soldiery, vain prayers for mercy, curses, blows, the thunder of artillery from the forts commanding the town, all blending in one fearful retrospect of horror, stamp the 15th of May with an individuality to which few scenes in modern history can lay claim. The King, besought by his Ministers and the ambassadors of foreign powers, could only exclaim in brutal triumph, 'At last I have a demonstration in my town.'

Tragedy of the Austrian Minors.

There was at Bendigo a spot which was respected as sacred ground. On Sundays and holidays people visited it, but there was an air of mournful, silent respect in their manner, as if they conversed with sighs within the precincts of a hallowed tomb.—The oath of the reckless digger was there never heard, and the finger of the thief never dared to touch the various implements strewn around the grim windlass that marked the scene of an unhappy emigrant's fate. The party to whom it belonged came out together, schoolfellows, all of them with gentle blood in their veins. They had a moderate joint stock of capital at landing in the country, which they carried direct to the diggings to escape the alluraons of city life. They were remarked wherever they went to work as most temperate and industrious in their habits, acquiring esteem and popularity from kind and obliging dispositions. But they were not favorites of fortune; they always came down on a barren bottom, and their neighbors at length came to remark their ill luck, and to sympathize in their adversity. Their capital, under the strictest economy, quickly dwindled away, but they were too proud to admit their poverty, or ask for credit; so when their money failed they disposed of their little trinkets and jewelry to lucky diggers in order to procure the most necessities, never in their sorest trials evincing the slightest gloom or impatience; even when the last locket, emptied of its sacred contents, was transferred to the rugged boom of an unwashed purchaser to enable them to carry out their last experiment, they went to work with all their wonted cheerfulness and serenity. On they worked; down they went, with a steady rapidity, as if assured of success; and one day, as the evening hour was approaching, a cry, a tone as of exultation, came up from the bottom of the shaft, 'Haul up my boys; the time has come at last!' and his mates did haul away with glad hearts—the more heartily from the great weight coming up. But alas! alas! when it came to the surface, instead of a bucket of gold, it was the body of their dear companion. He had struck the barren bottom during his spell below, and detaching the bucket, he fixed a noose round his neck, and was strangled by his nearest friends.

A PRINTER'S DESCRIPTION OF FRANKLIN. The * of his profession, the type of honeste the! of all, and although the [?] of death has put a . to his existence, every \$ of his life without a .

"Tom, how much have you cleared by your speculations?" "Cleared," grunted Tom, "I've cleared my pockets."

A humble man is like a good tree—the more the branches bear, the lower they bend themselves.

RIDDLES.

Why does a donkey prefer thistles to corn?
Why were the New York brokers in the late panic like Pharaoh's daughter?
Why is troy weight like a hardend sinner?

NICK YOUNG MEN.—A captain of a vessel loading coals went into a counting-house and requested the loan of a rake. The merchant looking towards his clerks replied, "I have a number of them here, but none of them would wish to be hauled over the coals."

A bad hat, taken to an evening party, frequently comes out the next day as good as new.

The greatest gluttons are those who feed upon slenderest.

A HIGH BENT.—A hole in the crown of your hat.

HAIR.—A thing that holds a pretty girl's hand without squeaking it—hair is the Moon.

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the United Kingdom.

MONTREAL, June 20. The steamship "United Kingdom," from Glasgow 9th, for Quebec, passed Farther Point this morning at 10 o'clock.

Genoa, June 8.—News from Sicily states that a capitulation has been concluded between Garibaldi and Lanza. Conditions not known.

Paris, June 8.—The King of Naples invokes the intervention of the five great powers to guarantee the integrity of his dominions. He more particularly claimed the mediation of the French Emperor for the extradition of Sicily, and promised to proclaim immediately the constitution of 1848.

England was the first to answer, she did not intend to interfere in the conflict, except, if possible, to stop the effusion of blood, without deciding with either party.

The other powers subsequently made a similar reply. Napoleon was at Lyons when the demand was received. He replied immediately that a mediation was only possible between two powers, and that unless the King of Naples officially recognized the Sicilian Revolution no power could mediate between them.

Lord John Russell had promised to recommend Piedmont not to foment disturbances in the Peninsula possessions of the King of Naples.

Except Austria, who has no diplomatic relations with Piedmont, the other great powers will act similarly.

Paris, Thursday.—Bourse very dull. The conditions of the armistice proposed by Gen. Lanza are—first, the retention of the respective positions held by both parties; second, liberty to attend to the wounded and remove them on board of the fleet; third, permission to supply provisions to the hospital for the poor; fourth, that the municipality should address a petition to the Royal Commission, asking for the concession of such reforms as are deemed necessary for the country.

The first three points were consented to by Garibaldi. The fourth was peremptorily rejected, and the conference broken off.

Nevertheless, hostilities did not recommence the following day, and the armistice was still under discussion.

LONDON, Friday.—The Times publishes full details of Garibaldi's proceedings, and says the present month will end the Bourbon rule in Sicily.

The announcement of the sailing of the Great Eastern will not be published till after the trial trip, which takes place on Saturday. The paddles were tried on Monday last, and the paddles and screw on Tuesday, and the run on Saturday will consist of 12 hours steaming down the channel. The New York pilot is on board.

The day of sailing is not intended later than the 23rd, probably earlier, as it is desired that the vessel should be in New York in time for the 4th of July.

The India and China extra Bombay Times has the following telegram: GALLE, May 12.—The answer to the French and British governments, on the part of the Chinese, positively rejecting their demands, was received on the 8th.

The government of Jeddah affects great alarm for the safety of the foreign legations. Sir Gen. Hope Grant expected to be at Hong Kong on the 25th.

Nothing is known of the preparation made by the Chinese. In the House of Lords, on the 8th inst., Lord Brougham, characterized the bombardment of Palermo as the most atrocious act ever perpetrated.

In the House of Commons Lord John Russell said that Government proposed that the United States and England should act conjointly in capturing slaves.

A letter from Genoa, dated the 3d inst., says that an expedition leaves Genoa this evening for Sicily, to aid the insurgents. It consists of a steamer laden with arms and ammunition, and eight hundred picked men; of Italian and old soldiers. The name of the commander was unknown.

MILAN, June 7.—The Austrian government with the view of recognizing the representative system in the Provinces, is about sending the authority of the central congregation in Venetia.

Rome, June 7.—Bardoni has been appointed Minister of Commerce in place of Abate.

THE ASIA AT NEW YORK.

The steamship Asia arrived at New York on the 21st. Garibaldi triumphed in Sicily. Palermo had been bombarded and pillaged. Reported Russia and France were making large loans.

Money market more active. Consols closed 93 1/2 for acut.

Mr. A. H. Brisbane addresses a letter to Archbishop Hughes, through the Charleston Courier, urging that, as the Catholic powers of Europe appear to have abandoned the protection of the temporalities of the Church of Rome, the Catholics throughout the world be called on to raise an army of 500,000 men to maintain the power and rights of the Church.

The city of Jeddah, the capital of Japan, is said to be without exception, the largest city in the world. It contains 1,500,000

dwellings, and the unparalleled number of 5,000,000 inhabitants.

OUR WEALTH.

For some time past an advertisement has appeared in our columns inviting the attention of Farmers to a home market for Wool, and we are pleased to learn that large supplies have been received, for which good prices have been paid. It has long been a matter of regret that for years past sheepskins by the thousands have been annually sent to the United States,—the wool to be manufactured into cloth, and the skins into leather; no inconsiderable quantity of each being returned to us increased in value many hundred fold by foreign labour.

For these articles we have to pay money, while many of our own people are spending their time in idleness, for want of employment.—We hope to see ere long a different state of things. We are glad to learn that the enterprising proprietors of the "Mispeck Woolen Factory" are extending their works, and doing all in their power to prevent the evil of which we have complained. We wish them all the success which such a praiseworthy enterprise is entitled to. We believe the facilities which they possess for the prosecution of their business cannot be surpassed; and from the specimens which we have seen of their work, we cannot but think our Merchants and Clothiers will find it to their interest to purchase from them.—Not only patriotism but self interest, we think, will induce them to do so.

In a few years the neighbourhood of the "Mispeck Factory" will be covered with cottages occupied by an intelligent and active population, the consumers not only of the products of the farms of the adjoining country; but also customers of all other branches of provincial industry. We know of no one who must not feel a lively personal interest in every movement of this kind.

The success of this establishment will lead to the formation of others; for New Brunswick has many spots admirably adapted for enterprises of this kind.—New Brunswickers.

THE PRINCE AND MONTREAL. The City Council of Montreal have voted \$10,000 to carry out the following programme when the Prince of Wales arrives in this city:

- 1. Erection of five or six triumphal arches, with appropriate mottoes.
2. Steamboat excursions to meet the Prince on his way to Montreal.
3. Presentations of an address by the Mayor and Corporation, on the landing of the Prince here.
4. General illumination.
5. Torchlight procession and display of fireworks.—Toronto Globe.

PRINCE OF WALES.—We extract the following from the "New-York Tribune" of Saturday last: "The young lady, about whom the love troubles of the young Prince of Wales have begun and which have led, according to rumor, to his visit to the North American colonies is the Lady Caroline Villiers, daughter of the Earl of Jersey, and grand daughter of the late Sir Robert Peel, of whom the Countess of Jersey was eldest daughter. She is very young not over 17; the Prince not 19 until November next. It may be held to be one of the pagues of high station, that, if these young people love or whether they do or not, their names should be mixed up with scandal on both sides of the Atlantic."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Burling D. Vincent formerly of King's County, Gondolo Point, while driving logs on the Bucktouce River was suddenly killed by the rolling of a large tree from the bank of the river. He leaves a wife and one child, and numerous friends to mourn his loss.—Intelligencer.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—At the recent examination of the Collegiate School, Frederick, the 1st Classical Prize, the Douglas Silver Medal, was awarded to Master David D. Robertson; the same lad also won the 1st Latin Prize; the 1st Prize for Universal History, the 2d Prize for French Essay was won by Vernon Nicholson; 2d do. for Geography, by Arthur Fairweather; 3d do. for Geography, by Geo. Ritchie. All these lads belong to St. John.

At the present season of the year, when the dourbug, the cabbage-bug, the speckled squash-beetle, and many other destructive insects are in season, it is well to know how to destroy them. A writer in an American Agricultural Journal states the following simple mixture is a specific: Dissolve two ounces of aloe in a gallon of warm water and sprinkle. It is also said to be an infallible destroyer of bed-bugs. Scald your bed-cords and wash your bedsteads in the solution.—News.

PRIZE LOVE.—\$100,000.—At Livingston's Manor, N. Y., recently, married a young and beautiful damsel of 18 summers, named McLeland, residing near Hudson.—The old gentleman's consideration is pure love and devotion;—the young lady's was the settlement upon her of 100,000 in her own right by the happy groom. This is midsummer sliding into the lap of winter in a variety. The blind dog's wings were slightly tipped with gold, this time, we take it.

The Wesleyan Conference of Eastern British America commenced its sittings at Fredericton on Thursday. About 70 clergymen are in attendance.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL-DEPREDAATIONS OF INDIANS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., June 16.—The overland mail with San Francisco dates of the 28th, arrived this evening. It is feared that the Pony Express from St. Louis May 20, had been cut off by Indians as it had not arrived at Carson Valley on the morning of the 27th.

It had rained incessantly at San Francisco the week previous. Little business was done, and the markets were at a stand still but it was expected that they would open at a slight decline in most articles.

The weather now is pleasant and the dry season has commenced. Accounts from Carson valley of the 27th state that 15,000 Indians are in the vicinity of Pyramid Lake. Six hundred hunters and two hundred troops were to attack them.

On the 23d six men and six mules were taken by the Indians near Little Shasta River. A despatch from Carson valley of the 26th to the agent of the Pony Express, states that the station at Simpson Park was burnt by the Indians—the station keeper and animals were missing.

The Indians fired on two men with the freight train, and severely wounded one of them. The agent had applied to Gen. Clark for assistance to keep the route clear, as it was one over which the mails passed, and at least six or seven emigrant trains were on the same route for California. The agent requested at least 75 men well armed and mounted. Owing to the limited force of Gen. Clark, he could not grant the request. The agent had gone to the scene of danger, but it is feared that the trains will have to be stopped.

SUPREME COURT.—Trinity Term, 23 Victoria.—Charles N. Skinner and Benjamin R. Stevenson, A. B. Esquires, Attorneys of this Honourable Court, are called to the Bar and sworn and enrolled Barristers.

Thomas Gray Merritt, and Frederick Eustace Barker, A. M. Gentlemen, having produced the requisite certificates, are admitted sworn and enrolled Attorneys of the Honourable Court. W. CABMAN.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, JUNE 27, 1860.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The steamer Melita, in place of the Canadian passed Farther Point on Sunday last. The Neapolitan troops were evacuating Palermo.

Garibaldi had organized a Provisional Government. Lord Palerston had denounced the conduct of Naples in bombarding Palermo.

The British Reform Bill has been withdrawn for the present. MARKETS.—Liverpool, May 14.—Flour has advanced 6d. to 1s. Consols 93 1/2 on account ex dividend.

The hon. Mr. Connell has written another letter in reply to the Councils list, in which he supports his former statements by facts and figures. Having taken a stand he does not flinch; his reference to the enormous debt incurred in the construction of the St. John and Shediac railway, is startling, he says, that it is "causing just alarm in the minds of those interested in the welfare of the Province. An expenditure up to the present, together with that which seems unavoidable in the future, under the present management of nearly a million and a half of money, seems certainly to be sufficient to cause a consideration of 'ways and means' to save the country from what some predict as utter ruin, saying nothing of an annual interest of little short of £90,000 per annum, to be paid 'well and truly' from the Provincial funds." This may be true, but who clamored for public works, for the construction of Railways? Was it not the people? then let them bear the tax, and not censure the government.—Mr. Connell speaking of the N. B. & C. Railway says that his Excellency's advisers "seem to have either a great desire to misrepresent, or very little to understand" his "remarks in the memoranda of May 30th in reference to the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad. I would again call Your Excellency's attention to it, and further state for their information that my meaning is therein fully conveyed. In addition to this I would say that the Manager was willing to pay cost of survey, and wished no grant till legally entitled thereto. So I understood him."

It is to be hoped this correspondence is at an end.

The "Sussex Times," we regret to observe by the last issue, is to be discontinued;—reason—"want of funds to carry it on."—We trust the "Times" will not be suffered to die out for want of support in a rich

County like Kings. The proprietors are persons possessed of means and talents, who took a deep interest in the welfare of the County; but it is not to be expected that they should be continually putting their hands into their pockets to sustain a paper got up expressly to advance the interests of the County, and from which they received no pecuniary reward.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—We have several bills to pay immediately; and will be obliged to enforce payment of the accounts due us by subscribers, many of whom are indebted for upwards of three years, unless they liquidate them without further delay. The sums due in individual cases are small, but in the aggregate are a considerable amount. Sufficient notice has been heretofore given, and those remaining unpaid after the 1st July, will be placed in other hands for collection.

"THE WORLD."—A New York paper with this title has been received. It is printed in small type and in quarto form; and contains a large quantity of reading matter, embracing the latest telegraphic news from all quarters, correspondence, critiques, and ship news. The paper is ably conducted; the editorials are written with vigor, evincing a thorough knowledge of politics. Published daily at 84 per annum; semi-weekly \$3; weekly \$2. One of its correspondents says truly, that the paper "works well, reads well, takes well, sounds well, and is well."

A comet was visible here last week in the North West. It was not so large or brilliant as the comet of '58.

The progress of Railway building in this neighborhood is satisfactory. A large quantity of iron chairs, &c., have lately been sent up toward Salisbury, on which section we are pleased to say the work is going on with the greatest energy, and we have every confidence that with fine weather the work will shortly be laid.—Westmorland Times.

HEAVY DEVALCATION BY A RAILROAD PRESIDENT. RICHMOND, June 20.—The President of the Washington and Richmond Railroad is a defaulter to a large amount. He has voluntarily surrendered his personal property to the company, after disclosing the facts.

MURDER IN THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.—A few days before the adjournment of the California Legislature, a member of the House, named John C. Bell, was shot and stabbed to death, almost in his seat, by one Dr. Stone. Stone was a lobby member attempting to procure the passage of a bill for the division of the county represented by Mr. Bell and to which the latter was opposed. Mr. Bell was in the act of consulting with another member beyond the bar of the Assembly, while it was in session, when Stone came up and denouncing Bell a liar and immediately began shooting and stabbing him. The unfortunate man was carried away and died two days after. Stone was released on bail. As he is a rich man, the crime will go unpunished. The assembly took no notice of the murder. Bell was from Ohio and was unarmed. Stone is from Kentucky. Several circumstances show the act to be premeditated.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—Mr. Frank J. Allen of Louisville, and his horse, were struck by lightning and instantly killed on the morning of the 6th inst. The particulars are as follows: "Mr. Allen was on horseback. The lightning struck him immediately on the top of the head, tearing his hat into shreds and throwing it some fifteen feet or more in the rear of his horse. It passed down his left side over the region of the heart, and down his left thigh to his knee, when piercing the saddle, it entered the body of the horse, and ran down his left leg into the ground, killing both rider and horse instantly. Mr. Allen was thrown some ten feet in advance of his horse, and immediately on his face and breast. His clothes were torn, and his person exposed along the course of the lightning, but there was no deep abrasion of the skin. His watch was not melted, but the crystal was finely powdered and a considerable depression on the back of the case.—Morn. News.

All letters addressed to this Office, must be post-paid.

A CURE TO THE SUFFERING.

THE REV. WILLIAM COSGROVE, while laboring as a missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great city of Jeddah. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address—REV. WM. COSGROVE, 439 Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. GEORGE.

ARRIVED. June 18, Schr. Rio, Chandler, Newburyport, ballast, H. N. Hill, 20th, schr. Julia, Fisher, Boston, Mds., S. Johnson. Schr. Alma, Waycott, New York, Flour, D. Gillmor and others. 21st, Turk, Small, Eastport, ball, J. Bolton. Laura, Holden, Boston, ball, A. Gibson.

CLEARED. June 18, Schr. Rio, Chandler, Boston, boards. 21st, Laura, Holden, Boston boards A. Gipsan. 25, Turk, Small—New York, laths, J. Bolton.

100 CORDS Hemlock Bark are wanted by the subscriber,—payable in Waggon and Sleighs. St. Andrews, Jun 16. E. STENTIFORD

ANTHRACITE COAL, —Now Landing— 25 Tons Prime Egg Coal. June 26, 1860. J. W. STREET & SON.

Hennessy Brandy. Just received. 10 Hhds. Hennessy's Best Pale and Colored Brandy. 18 Cr. Cases. 20 Cases. June 20. J. W. STREET & SON.

NOTICE. ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late Patrick Mackias, deceased, of Grand Manan, are requested to present the same duly attested, within three months from date—and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to MARY BOYLE, Administratrix. Grand Manan, May 31, 1860.

NOTICE. ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late David Frye deceased, of Grand Manan, are requested to present the same duly attested, within three months from date—and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to COCHRAN CRAIG, H. SHEPHERD, Executors. Grand Manan, May 31, 1860.

FOR SALE. SCHR. FLOA, burthen 70 tons. For particulars inquire of R. H. Fitzgerald Esq., St. Andrews, or the undersigned at Wilson's Beach, Campobello where the vessel can be seen. 3m. LORENZO WILSON.

JOHN F. STEVENSON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office and Lodgings in the building lately occupied as the Union store. (May 15)

PAINTS & OILS, Ex Parkfield from London: NINE Hhds. Brand am's best Double Boiled & Raw LINED OIL: 25 Cwt. Brand am's best ground WHITE LEAD, Black, Y. flow and Green PAINTS. JAMES W. STREET. May 22, 1860.

St. Andrews, May 26, 1860. THE Subscribers having entered into Partnership, the business formerly carried on by James W. Street, will in future be conducted under the style and Firm of J. W. STREET & SON. J. W. STREET. J. A. STREET.

GIN, Whiskey, Old Jamaica Rum, &c. &c. Ex "Pell of the Ocean" from Liverpool, and "Parkfield" from London, via St. John: 35 Hhds. GENEVA, Demyers Large 20 Cases) Anchor Brand. 1 Pun. Fine old Jamaica RUM, 12 Cases) 3 Puns, fine old Irish & Scotch Whiskey, 12 Cases) Cambleton " 10 " Old Tom GIN. 60 Cases London Porter and Ale—qts. & Pils. 2 Hhds. Alsopp's Pale A's. 4 Cr. Cases. 1 Hhd. fine old Port Wine. 3 Cases Imperial mixed Pickles. 6 Cases Coe's No. 1 Starb. 3 do G. & M. do 2 Cases D. & M. Japan Blacking. IN STORE. 12 Hhds best Martell & Hennessy Brandy, vintage 1857 & 1858. 12 Punc-ons pure Alcohol, 90 O. P. May 27. J. W. STREET & SON.

NOTICE. ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late Stephen Lawrence, deceased, of the Parish of St. Andrews, are requested to present the same duly attested, within three months from date—and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to ROSE LAWRENCE, Administratrix. St. Andrews, May 29, 1860.

MAGNIFICENT ENGRAVING

TOPIER COLUMBUS and This Beautiful Engraving was made by the most celebrated engraver living; the cost of the original plate being over \$8000, size 22 by 21 The Philadelphia Daily News, as a nominal sum asked for the engraving instrument for persons to purchase the additional Gilt.

SCHEDULE OF GIFTS To be given to the purchasers. For colors, send for a Bill. 1 Cash, \$5,000 5 Cash 1 Cash, \$3,000 10 Cash 1 Cash, \$2,000 10 Cash 1 Cash, \$1,500 10 Cash 1 Cash, \$1,000 10 Cash 1 Cash, \$500 1000 Cash 1 Cash, \$300 2000 Cash

Together with a great variety of Gifts, varying in value from 20 cts to \$100. Any person enclosing in a letter 8 cent postage stamps to pay for post will receive, by return of mail, a beautiful Engraving of Christopher Columbus, one of these valuable Gifts as per Bill. Address all orders for Bills or for the additional Gilt, to P. S. HELGIN, Box 1812, Phila.

Common & Refined Plates &c. "Mansueto" from Liver 654 Barrels Round Iron nails 37 Bcs " " 21 Bundles Plough Plate Iron 21 " " 36 Big Deck Spikes assorted 2 Bbls Sheet Lead 1 Bbls Iron wire ass rd. 26 Boxes Tin Plates 1 Box Black Tin 63 Kegs Bar White, Yellow brass, &c., &c. May 25 J. W. STREET

Clear & Mess F 12 Bbls Heavy Mess and etc For sale low. April 9. J. W. Notice.

THE Stockholders of the Char Bank, will meet at their 1st Annual Meeting on Monday the 7th day of May next at 10 o'clock, and take into consideration as may be deemed proper.

C. W. WARDLAW, Secy. C. C. Bank, April 9, 1860.

THE PECULIAR ARRANGEMENT Life Association of Scotland. CONFER facilities and privileges of members which, it is believed, obtained from any other Assurance Society. It is a Society of the most liberal and equitable terms, and offers the most complete protection against SAFETY AND PERMANENCE.—It now of Twenty One Years' standing most extensive and successful. It has passed an eminent act of safety and not contained in smaller institutions of PARISHES.—The are wholly exempt from the liability of any, and the Bonus Assured are given in Cash.—A Share of Profits is given to every Policy-holder standing at the preceding annual meeting, so as to reduce the present premium.

THE LIFE CREDIT SYSTEM.—Policies upwards may be effected and kept up in only One-half the Premiums for years, with interest on the other half. VOLUNTEER OEPS.—The Assured without extra payment, to serve Government Great Britain and Ireland or War.

THERE IS A SPECIAL ADVANTAGE in attending to the approaching close of the 21st ANNUAL BALANCE. On participation in Profits you thus become a partner with the Society.

HEAD OFFICE FOR NEW BRU 74, Saint John Street, S. LOCAL DIRECTORS. Francis Ferguson, Esq., Hon. J. A. Macdonald, A. M., W. H. Adair, Esq., Medical Officer.—James Walker, 1 SAUEL D. BELL B. R. STEI Agent for S.

Wanted. A YOUNG GENTLEMAN wants Lodging in a private house, or two rooms, required attached. April 11. Apply at

BOARDER A Few respectable Boarders with comfortable accommodations, in a pleasant part of Chorges moderate. April 2, 1860. Mrs. CI

JUST RECEIVE 20 Cr. cases Pale SHERRY, 1 Hhd. superior Port, 2 Cases Cambleton Whiskey, 1 Hhd. Martell's Dark Brandy. ALSO, Superior London Copal, and other goods. SLASON & RA

To Let. THAT two story Ho Railway Depot, with attached—at present occupied by Thomas Wren & For April 8. K. K.

Rev. James, Charles, St. An...

MAGNIFICENT ENGRAVING OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS and his crew. This beautiful engraving was designed by RUBENS, one of the most celebrated artists that ever lived; the cost of the original design and plate being over \$3000, size 22 by 29 inches. The Philadelphia Daily News, says, "the mere nominal sum asked for the engraving, is a sufficient inducement for persons to purchase, without the additional gift."

SCHEDULE OF GIFTS
To be given to the purchasers. For full particulars, send for a Bill.

1 Cash, \$5,000	5 Cash, \$300
1 Cash, \$3,000	10 Cash, \$300
1 Cash, \$2,000	10 Cash, \$250
1 Cash, \$1,500	10 Cash, \$200
1 Cash, \$1,000	10 Cash, \$150
1 Cash, \$500	10 Cash, \$50
1 Cash, \$500	1000 Cash, \$5000
4 Cash, \$300	2000 Cash, \$5000

Together with a great variety of other valuable Gifts, varying in value from 50 cts to \$25.

Any person enclosing in a letter \$1 and five 3 cent Postage Stamps (to pay for postage and Hotel) shall receive, by return of mail, the magnificent Engraving of Christopher Columbus, (and one of these valuable Gifts as per Bill.)

Address all orders for Bills or Engravings to
S. S. HERLINE & CO.,
Box 1812, Philadelphia, Pa.

Common & Refined Iron Tin Plates &c.
N. Mansueti from Liverpool.
654 Bardsley Round from ass. r. id sizes,
35 Bardsley
4 Bundles Slough Plate Iron,
21 " Staffordshire & Marival Sheet
26 " " "
36 Big Duck Plates assorted sizes,
2 Box Steel Lard,
1 Box Iron wire as r. id,
36 Boxes Tin Plates,
1 Box Black Tin,
43 Kegs B. & White, Yellow and green
Paints, &c., &c.,
May 23 J. W. STREET & SON.

Clear & Mess Pork.
12 Bbls Heavy Mess and clear Pork.
For sale on
April 9.
J. W. STREET.

Notice.
THE Stockholders of the Charlotte County Bank will meet at their Banking House on Monday the 7th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to take into consideration such business as may be before them.
C. W. WARDLAW, Cashier.
C. C. Bank, April 9, 1860.

THE PECULIAR ARRANGEMENTS OF THE Life Association of Scotland.
CONFER facilities and privileges on the Policy-holders which, it is believed, CANNOT be obtained from any other Assurance Office.
NEVER ILL FROM RECESSIONS.—The Policies never become moribund, inasmuch as the interest (as commonly understood by other Companies), and confer important privileges. These relate to the payment of Premiums—Indemnity—Benefits of Residence and Occupation—Military and Naval Service, &c., &c.; and afford the most complete protection against forfeiture.
SAFETY AND PERMANENCE.—The Association now of Twenty One Years' standing, is one of the most extensive and successful Life Offices, and thus possesses an element of safety and permanency not confined to smaller institutions.
RISKS OF FARMERSHIP.—The Policy-holders are wholly exempt from the liabilities of Partnership, and the Bonus Assured are guaranteed.
FUTURE GENERATION.—A Share of Profits is allocated yearly to every Policy-holder of five years' standing at the preceding annual balance and is applied as to reduce the present outlay for his Policy.
HALF CREDIT SYSTEM.—Policies of £500 and upwards may be effected and kept up by payment of only one-half the Premiums for the first six years, with interest on the other half.
VOLUNTEER OFFERS.—The Assured are permitted without extra payment, to serve in Volunteer Regiments Great Britain and Ireland during Peace or War.
THERE IS A SPECIAL ADVANTAGE in obtaining before the approaching close of the Book to the 21st ANNUAL BALANCE, One Year's earlier participation of a Bonus than in any other office.
Applications will be received until 5th April.

HEAD OFFICE FOR NEW BRUNSWICK,
74, Saint John Street, St. John.
LOCAL DIRECTORS.
Francis Ferguson, Esq. | Hon. J. A. Street,
Wm. Donald, A. M. | W. H. Adams, Esq.
A. C. Jardine, Esq.
Medical Officer—James Walker, Esq., M. D.
SAAUEL D. BERKION,
Secretary.
B. R. STEVENSON,
Agent for St. Andrews.
April 11—nm

Wanted.
A YOUNG GENTLEMAN wants Board and Lodging in a private house, or otherwise. Two rooms required attached.
April 11. Apply at this Office.

BOARDERS.
A Few respectable Boarders may be furnished with comfortable accommodations, at the subscriber's, in a pleasant part of the Town.—Charges moderate.
April 2, 1860. Mrs. CHALMERS.

JUST RECEIVED,
20 Kegs Pale SHERRY,
1 Hhd. superior PORT,
2 Kegs Campbellton Whiskey,
1 Hhd. Martell's Dark Brandy.
ALSO
Superior London Copal, and other Varnishes in stock.
SLASON & RAINSFORD.
To Let.
THAT two story house, near the Railway Depot, with the garden attached—at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Wren. For terms apply to
K. B. WREN.
April 8.

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.

The Subscriber begs to inform the Public, that he has rented store next Wm. Ingram's where he has for sale a Fresh Supply of the following articles:

Flour, Meal, Pork,	Molasses, Hams,	Rubbers, Brooms,
Rice, Dry Fish,	Dried Apples,	Raisins, Currants,
Sugar, Teas,	Soap, Candles,	Spices, Vinegar,
Coffee, Cheese,	Boots and shoes,	Soda, Saleratus,

together with the usual variety of articles for sale in a Grocery and Provision Store, all of which were purchased for Cash, and will be offered very cheap for prompt payment.
St. Andrews, Dec 21, 1859. B. PETINGROVE.

SLASON & RAINSFORD,
Have removed to the store lately occupied by Denis Bradley, where they offer for sale:

GROCERIES, &c.
15 Hds. Porto Rico and Muscovado Molasses
10 do. bright brown Sugar, Bbls. Crushed
30 Chests Oolong, Souehong and Congou Teas,
15 Boxes Ceylon and Owen's Tobacco,
5 Kegs Cavendish, extra smoking and Lump do.,
2 Cases No. 1 London Starch, (Colman's),
do Ground Ginger, Serratus, 5 Tiers Rice,
do Ground Ginger, Bbls. Beans and split Peas,
Coffee, London Mustard, 10 casks layer & cask Raisins, Common butter, and fine table Salt
4 casks cider Vinegar, 3 Burning Fluid, 5 Turpentine, Boxes P. Y. Soap, Mould and Dip Candles, English and American essence, Ketchup, Matched Castor Oil, Blanking, Ground Pepper, Dried Apples, Pepper Sauce, sets of Measures, Zinc and wood Wash Boards, Boxes of Tubs, clothes Pins, Brooms, Boxes Pipes, 1 cask Paraffine Oil.

LIQUORS
10 Hhds. Hennessy's pale and dark Brandy,
10 Cases Brandy, 6 hds Irish & Scotch Whiskey

6 Hhds. Holland Gin, 4 casks Jamaica Rum,
10 Qt. casks Sherry and Port Wine, 20 cases Old Tom Gin, 24 Bbls. Bottled Ale and Porter,
2 casks draft Porter, Raspberry & Ginger Brandy, Windsor Bitters, 5 casks Burton Ale.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.
30 cwt. White, Black, Red and Green Lead,
8 pipes raw and boiled Oil, Pale Seal & Lard Oil, Sea Elephant and brown Whale Oil,
Boxes I. C. D. T. and D. X. Tin Plates,
Hardware, Crockeryware, and Glass.

Just Arrived:
200 Bbls. double extra family flour,
50 Bbls. extra boiled Meal,
20 Bbls. Moss Pork,
5 Kegs Tamarinds,
10M Choice Havana Cigars,
1 Crate Stone Jugs, half gallon to 3 gallons.
All of which will be sold wholesale or retail.
St. Andrews, Nov. 21, 1859.

UNION STORE.

THANKFUL for the liberal patronage bestowed on this establishment since it was opened, the undersigned begs to announce, that he has for sale a fresh supply of

Extra Ohio FLOUR, Corp Meal, PORK, DRY FISH, TEAS, SUGARS, MOLASSES, SOAP, CANDLES, BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBERS, together with all other articles to be found in a Grocery store, which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

St. Andrews, Sep 28, 1860. J. R. BRADFORD, AGENT.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician presents to the attention of mothers her SMOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—and will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in consequence of the truth of it, what we have never been able to do of any other medicine—IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this manner WITH A FEELING KNOWLEDGE, after ten years' experience, AND PLEASE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HEREBY DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the best and surest Remedy in all cases of dysentery and DIARRHOGA in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your Prejudices, nor the Prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle.—None genuine unless the face-smile of Curtis & Perkins, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists throughout the world. For sale at 13 Cedar Street, N. Y. Price only 25 cents per Bottle.

For sale by David Clark St. Andrews.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale or to Let.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that large and well finished two story House, on the corner of Water and Adolphus Streets, lately occupied by him as an Hotel, with a large stable and out houses attached. The property is situated in one of the most central localities, and the house has every convenience required. There is also a large yard and garden attached, he also offers a rare opportunity for investment, if not sold prior to the first of May, it will be let for one or more years.

For terms apply to J. W. Street, Esq., St. Andrews, or to CHAS. MAGIE, St. George, March 7th, 1860.

W. WHITLOCK,
Has just received ex Sch. "Gipsy," from New York:

84 Bbls. Extra Ohio Family Flour, (round ho p 115 " " State " all from new 10 " " Paste " " Wheat
4 Bags Dried Apples, 1 Keg Lard,
3 Boxes Cheese, 1 Bbl. Saleratus,
1 Tiers Rice, 1 Bbl. Saleratus,
30 Bbls. Cement, 1 case card Matches
1 cask Paraffine Lamps and Chimneys,
—Ex Schooner "Jane" from Boston—
9 Port Grate Parlor Stoves,
1 doz Cane bottom Rocking Chairs, Child's do.
2 Bbls. Burning Fluid, 2 Bbls. refined W. Oil,
1 bbl. Spirits Turpentine,
15 coils assorted Manila Rope,
1 keg grey'd Horseshoe Nails, 11 x wool yards
5 Rolls tarred and untarred Sheathing Paper,
— Also in Store—
Muscovado Molasses, in tierces and barrels,
Heavy Mess Pork, Tea, Sugar, Coffee,
Soap, Candles, Corn Meal,
Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, Common Candles,
Albertain Oil, Lamps and Wicks,
Cooking Stoves, Nails and Spikes,
Boiled and Raw Paint Oil, Window Glass,
Varnishes and Japans, &c. &c. &c.
All of which will be sold low for prompt payment.

MEDICAL ADVICE.

DR. LAMBERT (Register) L. S. A., Honorary Member of the London Hospital Society, M. D., of the University of Fagen, &c., continues to be CONSULTED on all cases of Debility, Nervousness, and the Secret Infirmities of Youth and Maturity, DAILY, at his residence,
57, BED SQUARE, DUFF LONDON.

Patients residing in the Colonies, with whom personal consultation is impossible, can be successfully treated by correspondence, on forwarding detailed statement of their cases, accompanied by the customary fee, either in English or Colonial notes. For more complete instructions they are recommended in the first instance to procure from the Local Agents, Dr. LAMBERT'S "Recent published work," entitled

SELF PRESEYATION.
A Medical Treatise on NERVOUS DEBILITY and FUNCTIONAL WEAKNESS, more particularly in reference to the INFIRMITIES and DISORDERS of the GENITRIVE SYSTEM with numerous Engravings and Descriptive Cases. CONTENTS.

Section I.—The Physiology of the Generative Organs.
Section II.—Puberty—Maturity—The Moral of Generative Physiology—True and False Morality.
Section III.—Marriage in its Social, Moral and Physical Relations—Its Expectancies and Disappointments.
Section IV.—Spermatorrhoea and Impotence—Sterility in both Sexes, Self-inflicted Misery and Consequences for object.
Section V.—The Vices of Schools, Effects of certain Pernicious Habits on the Mental and Genitive Faculties, Impotence of Moral Discipline.
Section VI.—Treatment of Nervous and Generative Debility, Impotence and Sterility, Dangerous Results of various Novel Remedies, The Author's Principles of Treatment; Medical, Dietetic, and General, derived from Twenty Years' successful Practice.

"SELF-PRESEYATION" may be had in a sealed envelope, price one shilling sterling, of Messrs. Chubb & Co., St. John, N. B., or the Author will forward it, post-free, on receipt of Colonial postage stamps to the amount of eighteen pence perling. Oct-19

NEW VOLUMES OF THE FOUR REVIEWS AND BLACKWOOD.
Commence January, 1860.

TERMS. Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews, \$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews, 5 00
For any three of the four Reviews, 7 00
For all four of the Reviews, 8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine, 5 00
For Blackwood and one Review, 6 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews, 7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews, 8 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 10 00

Money Current in the State where issued will be received at par.

A discount of twenty five per cent. from the above price will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus; Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for \$9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$30; and so on.

Remittances should always be addressed to the Publishers,
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
No. 54 Gold Street, New York.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of Schools for the Parish of St. Andrews hereby give Notice, that in future no applications of any kind whatever will be entertained by them, unless made in all cases in strict compliance with the provisions of the Parish School Law, and the Regulations of the Board of Education.

J. H. WHITLOCK, Trustees of Schools.
ALEX. T. PAUL, B. R. STEVENSON,
St. Andrews, March 1, 1860.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alternative that can be made. It is a concentrate of the most powerful alterative substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the disease. Sarsaparilla is reputed to ease. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR THE DODGERS' DISEASE, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, KATAPLEXIA, ROSS OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruption, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even when no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this palubum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overturned.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtues that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large Lotties, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointments have followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall restore the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irretrievable by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

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